

NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1878.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

The following statement of exports of provisions from ports of the United States during the month of June, 1878, is furnished by the Bureau of Statistics:

Districts.	Beef.	Pork.		
Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
Baltimore.	72,296	5,128	100,296	5,341
Boston.	167,596	10,623	945,750	50,079
Buffalo.			4,000	170
Chicago.			104,700	7,210
Detroit.	7,416	525	104,700	7,210
New Haven.			200	10
New Orleans.	1,680	100	9,688	504
New York.	7,763,670	653,375	3,548,277	195,083
Philadelphia.	191,940	7,588	41,400	2,355
Huron.	31,000	2,100	214,000	10,700
Totals.	8,235,760	678,893	4,974,324	284,582

Districts.	Beef.	Pork.		
Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
Baltimore.	5,768	571	56,380	4,941
Boston.	305,588	17,560	6,000	500
Buffalo.			13,922	561
Chicago.			1,196	107
Detroit.	10,404	935	—	—
New Haven.			—	—
New Orleans.	22,445	2,070	—	—
New York.	27,051,275	2,181,382	7,633,454	567,764
Philadelphia.	17,804	1,491	3,583,600	271,850
Huron.	41,250	3,200	—	—
Totals.	24,775,177	1,894,841	9,819,457	712,177

*Or throngs \$455,023 due, \$490,277, was fresh beef.

**Including bacon.

J. NIIMU, Jr., Acting Chief of Bureau.

JENS NOT THIRD CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Complaints are constantly received at the Post Office Department of the violation by postmasters at various small offices near New York city and other localities in permitting bees to be transported in the mail as third class matter. The department has endeavored to prevent the practice, but without avail. A stringent order has been issued by the superintendent of the railway mail service to employees in that service forbidding the receipt of bees as third class matter.

THE FOUR REVENUE OFFICERS.

CONSULTATION AS TO THE LEGAL ACTION IN FRENCE.

REFERENCE TO THE REVENUE OFFICERS INDICTED FOR MURDER IN SOUTH CAROLINA—WHAT SPECIAL UNITED STATES COUNSEL CAN DO PROPOSES TO DO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 26, 1878.

During the violent storm which passed over this place about five o'clock this afternoon a portion of the upper story wall of Gardner & Thomas' knitting mill was unroofed. One hundred operatives were at work at the time, but no one was injured. Their loss will aggregate \$1,500. The roof of Timmerman's coffin manufactory was blown off, and several dwellings about town badly damaged. The home of John Huber in Flushing, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Kierans, and the house where the Rev. Dr. Kierans resided in support of his refusal to surrender the prisoners to the United States Marshal.

WHAT JUDGE BOND CAN DO.

The next step, therefore, would be for Judge Bond to issue an attachment against the Sheriff for contempt. When, if the Sheriff should continue to plead Judge Kierans's ruling, Judge Bond could deem his plea not tenable and order him to produce the prisoner. This course is advised by the Commissioner as the proper way of assuring the dispute. On the other hand, recourse to the Supreme Court of South Carolina is advised as the easier and less objectionable method of settling the difficulty, especially as a similar case occurred in North Carolina, where the same course of action and history was decided in favor of the United States by the Supreme Court of the State. In this case, known as the United States against Hoskins and others, the commissioners proposed to take their trial in the United States Circuit Court. The trial of the case was suspended, the Sheriff of North Carolina, who was accused of assault and battery, was denied to the United States by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, which reversed the action of the lower court and decided in favor of the United States revenue authorities.

LABOR TROUBLES.

LABORERS DRIVEN FROM THEIR WORK BY A MOB—THEIR ACTION INFORMED BY THE WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1878.

Trouble occurred this afternoon in South Washington, in the neighborhood of the Washington Monument, by a mob numbering with a number of persons who were working in the street for a contractor at the rate of sixty cents per day. The mob insisted upon the laborers stopping work at that price, overturned carts, ploughs, &c., and compelled them to desist. A force of policemen went to the scene and prevented further violence, but the workmen have not resumed work.

The demonstration was against laborers who were recently engaged in the construction of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing building. The men who ordered the gang to desist from work were fully two hundred in number, and were both colored and white men. One of the laborers who wished to leave his work was badly cut, but no force of police was left on the ground to prevent his escape.

THE WORKINGMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS in this city held meetings to-night and informed the action of the particular workingmen of men engaged in the same work at seventy-five cents a day. The contractors for the excavation of the ground for the Bureau of Engraving will endeavor to have work resumed at that rate, and the men engaged in the same work will meet again to settle the situation.

Letters have been posted in the neighborhood of the excavation warning men not to work for the low wages offered them and threatening those who do so with summary punishment.

THE EMPLOYES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY CONTEMPTUALLY A STRIKE—CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26, 1878.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company's employees held a meeting to-day for the consideration of subjects which have been discussed pro and con for the past ten years. The assembly included only a comparatively small number of the several thousand employes of the company. The reason for this was that only a few hours' notice of the meeting had been given, and that in the form of a small written scrap of paper posted upon the corner of a street. The old president, Patrick Sweeney, who is a candidate for the State Assembly, and John H. Barnes, an Englishman, was elected. Committees were appointed, and a resolution to hold branch meetings at each of the nineteen collieries of the company was agreed to. The subjects under discussion were the reduction of wages, the reduction of the formation of a benevolent organization, the appointment of a general standing committee to wait upon the company and demand an increase of wages. The men are now receiving from thirty-nine to forty-nine cents a ton, according to the kind of coal, nearly one-half of what goes to the market. The miners claim that coal has advanced in the market thirty per cent on an average, and that the promise of the company, made over a year ago matured the second month ago. The miners have been promised an increase of money, and he refused to pay him longer. He had accordingly adopted the desperate alternative of filing public exposure sooner than to submit longer to be blackmailed with impunity. The miners will be brought up for a hearing at the Tombs Police Court to-day, when spicy developments are expected.

THE COGGIN CASE.

Officer McCue, of the Twenty-first precinct, yesterday took into custody James Wade, on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Mrs. Coggin, who was found dead in the yard of her residence at No. 219 East Twenty-ninth street, last Wednesday morning. Wade professed astonishment at being accused, and made vigorous protestations of his innocence. He was released on a steady bond of \$1,000, and was remanded to the Tombs' office, where he was remanded to the House of Detention as a prisoner. The Herald Company will hold an inquest in the case to-day, when O'Donnell and Wade will be examined.

WHAT IS SAID BY THE COMPANY.

An interview with some of the officers of the company they affect to believe that nothing impelling the workings of the miners will be seriously af-

fected, while they unabashedly express their belief that no demand for an increase of wages will be acceded to.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The mercantile community are somewhat divided upon the advisability of extreme measures. Nearly every one admits that the men should be given the wages previous to the last reduction of ten cents per hour, and that when that is done, and the miners are dismissed, there is a perceptible moderation in their coming month, according to the estimate of the combination, give the company a tonnage exceeding the average for months past.

STRIKE IN AN OIL FACTORY.

The police of the Second precinct, Brooklyn, have been requested to keep a watch on the premises of the Nassau Lineed Oil Works, Furman street, in consequence of a strike that occurred in that place last week. The appearance of the men, who were engaged in the oil works, was down from \$1.50 per day to \$1.40 per day, at which the said employees grew enraged and left the oilworks. The proprietors employed other men to fill the places made vacant. The strikers resented the latter proceeding by name, and closed the oilworks, so that police protection was obtained.

A VIOLENT STORM.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AT CHICAGO AND QUINCY, ILL.—THE STORM IN THIS STATE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26, 1878.

The Signal Service observer here reports the rain, fall last night, according to the gauge, as over four inches, the greatest on record here in any one night. Elsewhere in the Northwest, except at Quincy, there seems to have been very much less rain. The damage in the city on account of flooded base, cannot be calculated. Among the heavyest losses are Carson, Pierpont & Co.'s, and the side dry goods house. The damage was flooded to the depth of three feet, and the amount of damage reported is the extent of \$30,000 to \$50,000; of this amount \$10,000 was on carpets. The Post Office building, which is undergoing repairs, suffered to the extent of many thousands of dollars, the rats coming from the roof and eating through the ceiling and damage the stock of postal cards, blanks, &c. Military headquarters, in the same building, suffered considerably. On Milwaukee avenue about thirty business houses were flooded with water. The Tribune's edition was delayed two hours by water in its press room. The engine room of the Grand Pacific Hotel was filled with water, and the basements on Lake and South Dearborn streets, and the rear of the hotel, of poultry and culinary stores. On Indiana street, and of Armout street, the water was several feet deep.

An east wind was blowing during the entire time of the storm from nine P. M. to four A. M. The wind was strong, the rain falling hard on the windows gave no chance for sevors and drains to discharge their contents. As a consequence the water in many cases sought out in basements.

THE DAMAGE AT QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., July 26, 1878.

This city was visited last night by a heavy rain storm, which did great damage in the city and vicinity. The injury to the streets amounts to nearly \$10,000 and the damage to private property is much greater. The bridges across the streams in and near the city were washed away, cellars and houses were flooded, and in some instances the stock of goods in stores were greatly injured by water. One family, who were surrounded by the flood, were rescued by a boat and night fell. The rain is believed to be the most severe that has ever visited this section.

A HURRICANE AT AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 26, 1878.

During the violent storm which passed over this place about five o'clock this afternoon a portion of the upper story wall of Gardner & Thomas' knitting mill was blown in and about half of the wall was unroofed. One hundred operatives were at work at the time, but no one was injured. Their loss will aggregate \$1,500. The roof of Timmerman's coffin manufactory was blown off, and several dwellings about town badly damaged. The home of John Huber in Flushing, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Kierans, and the house where the Rev. Dr. Kierans resided in support of his refusal to surrender the prisoners to the United States Marshal.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

WASHINGTON, July 21—A. M.

INCIDENTS.

For New England, cloudy, rainy weather, warmer, southerly, veering to colder northwest winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and rain, warm, southerly, veering to colder northwest winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rains, southerly, veering to westerly winds, stationary temperature, stationary followed by rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather, colder northwesterly winds, rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly northerly, stationary temperature and higher pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and Section 6, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Section 6, Oswego, Sacketsville, Watertown, Utica, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, N. Y. The Hudson River, Mohawk, Chenango, Susquehanna, Delaware, and Connecticut rivers will remain nearly stationary.

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